

WERE NOT WANTED.

A Crowd Who Went to the Park Last Night, and Got "Fired."

About nine o'clock last evening, Marshal Shy received information that a certain crowd had gone to Siders' park, with the avowed intention of taking possession of the skating rink.

Officer Jim Gossage and Walter Jackson were dispatched to the park, and succeeded in persuading the crowd to return home peacefully.

The parties, who, it is charged, were going there they were not expected, and not wanted, and with the intention of injuring themselves upon a party of ladies and gentlemen who were enjoying themselves at the rink, are said to be gentlemen, who have hitherto borne excellent characters. On this account, their names, although in the possession of the reporter, are suppressed. Upon returning to the city, the parties who had been thus summarily fired, as it were, from the park, expressed their indignation in unmeasured terms, and several of them called upon Mr. Siders, who denied having had the policemen ordered to the rink.

On this point Officer Jim Gossage informed a Bazon reporter that he and Officer Jackson had been ordered to the park by the marshal, as stated, and that it was his understanding that they were sent by the request Mr. Siders telephoned to the station.

WEARILY WAITING

For the Mandate of the Judge and a Number of Inmates of the Cooler.

The cooler was comfortably full, as were also some of the occupants, when the reporter made his regular midnight call last night. There were seven entries on the slabs, as follows:

Kate Lynch, disturbing the peace and resisting an officer. An account of Kate's exploits is given elsewhere.

A. V. Anderson was interrupted by the cops in the full tide of enjoyment of a little scrapping match. He gave bond and was released.

Hugh Kernan was found laying in a state of blissful unconsciousness on the street, with a lump of coal hugged lovingly to his bosom.

James Smiler, alias James Stiles, to whom the Bazon devotes considerable of its valuable space in another place, was run in for the third time in twenty-four hours shortly before noon yesterday, and will again answer to the same old charge of drunkenness.

William Allen is a veteran drunkard, but he will overestimate his capacity, and as he was too drunk to find his way home yesterday, the cops provided him temporary quarters in the cooler.

Henry Lucking, a German cigar maker, who has been more or less drunk for the past seven years, got a bigger dose than usual yesterday, and made a general nuisance of himself by blundering into people's houses on his way home. He finally brought up at the residence of Mr. John Kaiser, and attempted to kick the door in. He was collared by Mr. Kaiser and fired bodily, afterwards falling into the hands of the cops. He will answer the charge to-morrow of drunkenness and disturbing the peace.

Lee Grant is a bad con, whom the Bazon has had occasion to mention before. After devouring considerable chuck at a restaurant kept by a co-od brother by the name of Stanford, over the Casino saloon on Main street, he refused to liquidate, and added insult to injury by abusing Stanford, and applying appropriate epithets to him. Grant is slated for disturbing the peace, and it is not at all probable that he will show any leniency when he appears before the recorder to-morrow.

Heavy Failure.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—The Fox River Iron company, of Green Bay, Wis., has made an assignment to J. H. Booth, of Milwaukee. It had a capital stock of \$200,000, and had a fine business and credit at the start, but soon began to borrow heavily, and when the Union Iron and Steel company failed, the Wisconsin company had to succumb. Liabilities not stated; assets, \$90,000.

It was reported that the Carp River Iron company, of Marquette, Michigan, had given up everything to its creditors. The agent here states that the report is premature, as the company expects to pull through, despite the present embarrassment.

A \$2,000,000 Failure.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—It was announced after business hours to-day that the great iron firm of John V. Ayres' Sons had failed. The firm has been doing an immense business. Their office is in Portland block and the warehouse on the corner of Clark and Taylor streets. Herbert C. Ayer, the head of the firm, is said to have recently disposed of his fine house, and but few suspected it was a necessary step. The first estimate placed on the liabilities is \$2,000,000. The accounts were kept in the Union National bank.

Six Buildings Burned.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—A Plattsmouth, Neb., special says: A fire this morning destroyed six business buildings. Aggregate loss, \$26,000. Insured.

Pullman Car Burned.

Kansas City, Feb. 17.—Early this morning, as the Wahana cannon ball train from Chicago for this city stopped at the R & L junction, forty miles from here, a Pullman sleeper caught on fire, and was burned. The occupants escaped uninjured, but with the loss of nearly all their property. Total loss, about \$15,000.

A Ship Aground.

New York, Feb. 14.—The steamship, City of Richmond, from Liverpool, went aground on the outer middle shoal, this morning, but expects to float off at higher water.

FALLING FLOODS.

The Raging Rivers Throughout the Country Are Gradually Receding

And no Further Damage to Life or Property is Apprehended at Any Point.

Toledo, Ohio, and Other Towns in That Section Partially Inundated.

Contributions Received for the Sufferers at New Albany and Elsewhere.

The Situation in Different States as Wired to the Bazon Yesterday.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, Feb. 17.—The river has fallen only half an inch in the last hour. It rained nearly all night, and is much cooler this morning. The wind at the falling of the water, disturbed many houses. It is still cloudy, with the wind from the west.

Among the contributions received to-day were, \$2,000 from the Chicago board of trade, \$1,000 from H. J. Jewett, of New York, \$1,000 additional from the American Express company. The water is still receding, varying from half an inch to an inch per hour.

The river is still falling an inch an hour, reaching sixty-one feet and seven inches at 9 p. m. The temperature is also falling. There was great activity all day, and continuing to-night, in cleaning the houses that are left by the receding water.

Additions to the relief fund to-day are nearly \$10,000. The German Relief society having \$2,200 on hand, collected for the sufferers by the flood in Germany, decided by a close vote to send \$1,000 to Germany and let the remainder here. The Ohio river has been rising all day at Pomeroy and Marietta.

AT MARIETTA, OHIO.

Marietta, Feb. 17.—It rained hard all night, and is still raining. The river rose all night and is still rising an inch an hour. It has been raining all at Wheeling.

AT TOLEDO AND OTHER PLACES.

Toledo, Feb. 17.—The heavy rain of yesterday and last night caused another rise in the upper Maumee, the water at Defiance, Napoleon and Florida reaching a higher point than the flood of last week, the whole of the last named town and part of the others being submerged. Great damage has resulted to property all along the river, and some suffering among the people is reported. Many homes have been abandoned.

At 11 o'clock this forenoon the ice abreast of the city gave way and the water rose rapidly, inundating the middle grounds, the railroad depot and the whole of Water street. The railroad offices were quickly vacated, and cannot be re-occupied, nor can passengers enter the Union depot until the flood subsides. The water has not yet reached the mark of '81, but a gorge is reported at Wheeling and Lake Erie bridge, two miles below the city, and two spans of the bridge are said to be gone. The western span of the wagon bridge, at Cherry street, was also carried away. If the outflow is checked by the formation of a gorge below the city, more destruction by the flood than that of '81 is apprehended.

Toledo, Feb. 17.—9:30 p. m.—The water has risen steadily since noon. Several railroad bridges are gone and the depots are flooded. The gas works are flooded and there is only twenty-four hours' supply to depend on. Three hundred houses have been deserted, mostly cottages. Most of the movable property has been placed beyond the reach of the flood during the past few days.

Dispatches from up river points note a rapid rise. At Defiance it is higher than ever, and at several places larger is expected by ice gorges.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Feb. 17.—Reports indicate that White river and its tributaries have swollen to an enormous extent. At Worthington it has risen ten feet. At Vermilion the ice is gorged, and the people along the banks have been warned to look out for a big flood. At Jeffersonville the gravity of the situation is extreme, as 7,000 people have been driven from their homes and five houses are floating toward the falls.

The legislative relief committee telegraphs that the distress at Jeffersonville is extreme. The town will be largely dependent on public charity for thirty days at least. There is intense suffering at Lawrenceburg and adjoining towns.

AT LITTLE ROCK.

Little Rock, Feb. 17.—An inch of snow fell here to-day, the first this winter. The Arkansas river rose forty-two inches, lacking only two feet of last spring's highest mark. The Mississippi, at Arkansas City, rose a foot within the past twenty-four hours, swamping over thirty-eight feet above low water mark.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Feb. 17.—The river, this morning, is again slowly receding, and now there is but 44 feet and three inches of water. The fact that the water is going away so slowly is to the advantage of the property submerged. No new casualties are reported this morning. A great sense of relief is felt that the worst of the loss is over. The greatest interest is felt now for other places. The weather is cloudy and quite cool. It is trying to snow, but is too cold. The subsidence of the flood at this time renders it certain there will be no difficulty in reaching here, as railroad trains are already running on regular schedules. Indications point to a steady fall of the river. Rain fell during the day and to-

night it turned to snow. The air is raw and chilly. High winds to-day caused considerable damage, blowing down toppling walls. Donations from abroad are coming in liberally. It will probably be a week before the gas pipes are cleared. There is but little apprehension of sickness when the waters recede, as the effects of the flood will likely disappear before warm weather approaches.

IN NEW YORK.

New York, Feb. 17.—Reports from various parts of this state show the rivers rising and several bridges and dams swept away. Trains are delayed and losses heavy.

New York, Feb. 17.—There is much damage in cities and towns in the western part of the state on account of the floods.

CHICAGO'S CHARITY.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—The relief fund of the board of trade and produce exchange has reached \$7,200. Some of it has been forwarded to Ohio river points.

MOURNING AT A MINE.

Sixty-eight Men and Six Boys Buried in the Bowels of the Earth.

Braidwood, Illinois, the Scene of this Truly Terrible Calamity.

The Bodies are Covered Beneath Hundreds of Tons of Earth.

And it May be Weeks Before They Can be Recovered.

The Scene Beggars Description, as the Victims Were Drowned or Smothered.

Another of the Results of the High Water Now Playing Sad Havoc.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—A special to the Daily News, from Joliet, says a mine at Braidwood, a mining town twenty miles south of that point, caved in and imprisoned seventy-five men. A subsequent dispatch to the same paper says forty-five of the miners are dead.

LATER.

A brief interview just held with A. L. Sweet, president of the four mines comprising the Diamond mine company, confirms the report of a terrible disaster at Braidwood. Mr. Sweet informed us that three hundred men were in the various shafts this afternoon, when the ground sagged under the weight of the water that had saturated and loosened it. Sixty-two were in one shaft, which caught the bulk of the falling debris, and which was instantly flooded. Every one of them was either drowned or smothered inside of five minutes.

The bodies are buried beneath many tons of earth. One hundred acres have been excavated and the miners not in the unfortunate shaft escaped. Digging and pumping is going on vigorously, but it will be many hours before the first bodies can be reached. The mine was of the ordinary kind, supplied with regular shafts, and was supposed to be well protected from accident.

The Tribune's special says: To the scenes of misery sixty-eight men and six boys lie dead in the mine and it may be weeks before even the melancholy satisfaction of recovering their bodies is accorded. No such a calamity has befallen this section of the country, or any other mining region. The whole town was devoted to mining, and this blow carries death into a hundred families.

In several instances all the male members of the family were swept away. A section of prairie land, 40 by 90 feet, over which the floods had extended until the water stood thirty-four feet deep, suddenly caved in, resulting in the instant flooding of a mine in which three hundred men and boys were working.

Parts of half an hour the water reached all parts of the works, and to-night it stands with five feet of water in the main shaft. Seventy-four human beings were choked to death in the grim recesses of the mine. All hope of possible rescue of any of them by the opening of a dividing from an old ore shaft in the empties was abandoned at dusk, when the water poured into the last named shaft and the workmen were compelled to desert.

The pit, the scene of to-day's horror, has been opened about two years, and from 200 to 400 men and boys have been regularly employed in it. This morning 290 or 300 went in, and those who escaped did so by a miracle. Shaft No. 2 is ninety-two feet deep, and the coal is seventy-five to 110 feet above the earth.

The news of the accident soon spread, and a great crowd gathered about the mouth of the pit, where the workmen were fishing out the almost exhausted and nearly drowned men who were alive at the bottom of the shaft. Many a wife and mother knelt on the ground and prayed fervently for the safety of her loved ones, and as heartrending as the character of the calamity appeared, the grief of the survivors was even more out spoken and painful to behold.

As a wife knelt over the shaft and her husband climbed up the ladder with the dead body of his son in his arms, she extended her hand to receive them, but was disappointed and doomed to greater grief, for the man, worn out by the desperate struggle for life and for the body of his son, fell into the pit and was a lifeless corpse.

A. McQuestion, whose husband and three sons were buried upon learning the news, was prostrated and now lies in a precarious condition, with her mind permanently injured.

WIND INSTEAD OF WAR.

That is the Outcome of the Haskell-Townsend Difficulty in the House.

The Latter Gentleman Makes a Statement to a Newspaper Reporter.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, to-day, furnished letters to a Star reporter and explained his position in the matter of his trouble with Representative Haskell, as follows: "I have heretofore refused to be interviewed on this subject, but as Haskell has rushed in on print, there is, of course, no longer any impropriety on my part in breaking the silence. Before and since I had the opportunity to further reply to his remarks in the House, I have acted upon the advice of my democratic colleagues and friends. As advised by them, correspondence was opened, the termination of which is satisfactory to me and my friends. Now, the substance of the whole affair is just this: Now, I am standing my disclaimer in the House, Haskell and some of his party friends insist, that I charged him with corruption, or, to use his frontier phraseology, with being a scoundrel. I have informed him that I am willing to leave him where his construction of my language placed him. He is contented to answer such serious imputations with words. I certainly do not feel justified in taking further notice of him."

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Star furnishes the correspondence that passed between Haskell and Townsend since the passage of arms in the House. The first letter reads:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, December 14th, 1882.

Hon. D. C. Haskell:

Sir:—Before I had an opportunity to furnish a reply to your criticism upon my remarks in the House yesterday, I determined to act upon the advice of my colleague, Col. Morrison, a member of the committee on ways and means, as well as of other colleagues and friends, and not present the matter of disagreement with you, but leave you to judge from the stenographer's reports of my remarks found in the Record to-day whether you had not misinterpreted my language and replied thereto in unwarranted terms. Such was the opinion of my friends and myself. This opportunity has been presented to you in the Record to-day, and in view of your silence I feel that I can no less than call your attention to the matter and ask a response. I am, sir, respectfully, etc., R. W. TOWNSEND.

The following is Haskell's reply:

House of Representatives, Feb. 14.—Hon. R. W. Townsend:—Sir:—Yours by hand of Hon. Wm. Morrison has been carefully read. You say that you leave me the opportunity to judge from the stenographer's report of my remarks, found in the Record to-day whether you had not misinterpreted my language, and replied thereto in unwarranted terms. In reply, I beg leave to submit clippings from your remarks, as they appear in the Record. I have drawn my pen beneath the words which I desire to call your special attention to. [Haskell here quotes liberally from the Record, giving the most striking passages of Townsend's charges and his own reply, and continues:] The ways and means committee, or at least those of that committee who voted to report this bill to the House, are by your remarks made to appear as mere tools in the hands of a lobby of hired monopolists. Such a lobby I designated corrupt and scoundrelous and the ways and means committee lobbyists or scoundrels.

In consultation with my party friends and also some of your party friends, I learn that the interpretation I put on your remarks at the time, and that I now put upon them as they appear before me in plain language, is the one that any man would be compelled to adopt. From the articles in this connection that have appeared in the public press, I learn that is the interpretation put on them by the occupants of the reporter's gallery of the house very generally. I answer, therefore, to your implied question, contained in that portion of your letter that I last quoted, I reply first, I do not think I have misinterpreted your words; and, second, I don't think I replied thereto in unwarranted terms. Very respectfully yours, D. C. HASKELL.

Mr. Townsend's rejoinder is as follows: House of Representatives—Hon. D. C. Haskell:—Sir:—Yours of the 14th inst. has been handed me by a friend, Hon. William R. Morrison. Inasmuch as you say some of your party friends insist upon the interpretation which you have placed upon language used by me in debate and prefer to rest upon the imputation of corrupt action and are contented with the employment of epithets in response to such grave accusation as you insist has been made by a representative of the people on the floor of the American congress, I am willing to leave you where your own construction of my language has placed you. I am gratified it does not appear that any other member of the ways and means committee felt that my remarks were intended as a reflection upon his integrity. I have never known an instance where a gentleman who believed himself charged with personal corruption sought relief from the charge by use of epithets.

R. W. TOWNSEND.

Bulletin.

The cold wave extends over the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. The temperature is below zero in Missouri, and is rising. The Ohio has fallen thirty-one inches at Cincinnati, seven inches at Louisville and risen twenty-five inches at Cairo, where it is seven feet eight inches above the danger line.

Wagner's Body Embalmed.

Venice, Feb. 16.—The body of the late Richard Wagner has been embalmed. No religious ceremonies will be held here. The family having declined such service.

"THE INFAMOUS WITNESS"

Is What the Prisoners' Counsel Called Carey, Another of the Squealers.

Who Testified Yesterday in the Cayendish-Burke Murder Cases.

Dublin, Feb. 17.—All the prisoners were placed in the dock, this morning, except Patrick Delaney. The sensation had scarcely subsided before James Carey stepped into the witness' box, and the surprise amongst the prisoners was unbounded. The counsel for the prisoners objected to a question of Murphy, crown counsel, and alluded to Carey as the "infamous witness." Great excitement followed the remark, and drew forth a sharp rebuke from the magistrate.

Carey's appearance at the witness table created a profound sensation.

HE WAS HISSED.

by the other prisoners. He deposed that he joined the Fenian Brotherhood in 1872, and mentioned as members of the Fenian director Thos. Egan, late secretary of the land league, and James O'Connor, who was introduced to J. Sheridan, who was disgraced as a priest and passed by the name of Father Murphy. Sheridan told witness he was watching Forster, then secretary of Ireland, and was extending the society inviolable throughout the country. He promised to send him some weapons from London.

Carey further deposed that James Mullett, the chairman who established the society for the extirpation of tyrants, told him that Earl Cowper, then lord lieutenant of Ireland, and Forster, were doomed.

Carey's evidence incriminates P. J. Sheridan and James Mullett as plotting to assassinate Forster, and Mullett, as also plotting to assassinate Earl Cowper. His testimony proves that the assassination gang was organized in consequence of orders brought from London. Carey said a Mrs. Byrne brought from London knives, revolvers and Winchester rifles. It was arranged during March, '82 to

"REMOVE" FORSTER.

at a point opposite St. Mark's church, Brunswick street. At the prisoners met around the Royal Oak tavern, May 6th, except Jas. Mullett, who was imprisoned. Carey swore that the other members of the assassination society believed that funds for the murders came from the land league. He related the story of their persisting dogging of Forster for days, with a view to his murder. He swore that the murders were posted concerning Forster's movements by telegrams from London, ostensibly about racing. He said he drove with his children in a cab to the first

RENDEZVOUS OF THE MURDERERS.

After he alighted Fitzharris was to drive them home. It was Brady, he testified, who took the part of principal stabber, and who afterwards cut Burke's throat.

Carey further deposed that all the prisoners except one were members of the organization, as was also Frank Byrne, of London, whose wife brought the arms. He swore that Stephen and Leonard were now in America, and Pat Whelan was not a member of the invincibles. Clifford Lloyd's name was not mentioned. Sheridan, after he left Angle, said he was going to West Ireland to spread the society. McCaffrey's successor was only known to the conspirators as a "Figure 1." Two previous chairmen of the organization, Carey said, who had been promoted, were Thos. Blanche and O'Connor; did not know who constituted the supreme council, or from whom they had their directions. Burke once escaped them by going through the vice regal grounds instead of by the main road. Carey corroborated Kavanagh's testimony in every detail. They admitted making handkerchief signs. Inquiry was adjourned till Monday, on the application of the counsel for the prisoners.

Carey, in testifying spoke in a voice so low that the prisoner in the dock cried: "Speak up! speak up!" He said he was treasurer of the Fenian Brotherhood, that Edward McCaffrey was prior to November, 1881, a member of the organization. In that month he brought Walsh to Carey's house. Walsh had sworn him, each holding a knife in his hands. The oath bound Carey to obey all orders, under pain of death.

The Dublin branch of the invincibles was to consist of fifty picked Fenians, with the purpose of removing all tyrants. Mullett was to be chairman. Thomas Forster and Earl Cowper were named among those to be removed. Leonard, Stephens and Brady were among those selected to do the work in Dublin.

The witness then told the story of two or three occasions when the death of Forster and Cowper was attempted, but the plans failed. On the night Forster left Ireland, fifteen invincibles actually followed him to the station. Carey looked into the car for Forster, but only saw his wife and daughter. The fifteen invincibles were under command of Carey on this occasion. Number one, as Forster had definitely left Ireland, they were told to concentrate their attention on Burke. Carey went to the park on May 5th. Fitzharris met no one opposite the vice regal lodge. There were also there Patrick Dehaney, McCaffrey, Curley, Brady and Kavanagh. They were there for the purpose of meeting Burke and removing him.

All the prisoners, on the 6th of May, met in or about the Royal Oak tavern, excepting James Mullett, who was in prison. There were also two men named Dwyer, who have gone to America. On the morning of May 6th he met Smith, a laborer, who knew Burke's appearance and the witness confirmed the details of Kavanagh's testimony concerning a car being at Wren's public house with Brady, Kelly, McCaffrey, and DeLaney. Witness created a painful sensation by saying he had two of his children with him on the cab early on the morning of the 6th of May, when he was met by Joseph Hanlon and Smith. Witness minutely detailed the movements of the conspirators on the morning of the murder. Counsel for the

crown carefully weighed every point. A p. a. could have been heard to drop. When Carey was detailed, however, he saw the men meet two gentlemen. Curley, Joseph and Hanlon were first, Brady and Kelly next, and McCaffrey and Patrick Delaney came after. Lord Cavendish and Burke were allowed to pass through by the first three, and the last four then faced right about, and when Carey again looked the two men who had closed in on the gentlemen. Witness continued: I saw Joseph Brady raising his left hand and striking a man dressed in a grey suit. That was all I saw. Here there was a sensation in the court room and loud cries of hush. I timed my movements accurately during the day. What I have related occurred at 7:17 p. m. The witness repeated the conversation he had after the murder with Brady, who stated that he had stabbed Lord Cavendish. After that he went back to Burke and put the knife in his throat. Brady said he stabbed Burke in the left shoulder. Another gentleman came up and called him a ruffian. He ran after him into the road and settled him. He then looked around and saw Kelly coming away from Burke's body, and heard that Brady went and cut Burke's throat. Brady said that Lord Cavendish when he spoke, struck me with an umbrella. I then made the attempt. He held up his arm and I struck it. He then ran into the wood. Brady had two knives. After the murder Carey said he saw Brady wiping the blood off of his knife on the grass. Curley waited until the murders were over on the car, then got into a cab and came to Dublin. He put a card into the Dublin express office stating what had been done. The next day he gave similar notices to the Times and Freeman's Journal. The cards read: "Executed by order of the Irish invincibles." Smith "I do not know what he was wanted for. Carey said this was because he wanted to save an innocent man. Carey admitted having pre-arranged a signal with a white handkerchief. Curley, he said, directed the arrangements at the scene of the murder. Carey or Burke being identified by Smith pointing him out to Curley as in a grey suit. Curley told Carey to tell Smith to go to hell. Out of this Smith went of.

During the giving of the evidence Brady was seen crouched behind two other prisoners. The rest of the prisoners appeared affected, except Mullett, who bore a defiant look. The next night but one after the murder the knives with which they had been committed were produced by Brady. "No. 1" ordered them destroyed. The blades were broken into small pieces and the handles burned. The last time Carey saw "No. 1" was at the end of September or beginning of October. It was at Black Rock station. Carey then told him of the disappearance of the other knives and rifles hidden in Cumberland street. Carey, in June last, handed No. 1 his resignation as one of the four leaders of the invincibles. Carey further stated that after the murder he Curley and Brady met at McCaffrey's house. No. 1 was there also and informed him of all the day's proceedings. Before court adjourned Carey formally identified all the prisoners. Several of the latter, as they were put forward for identification, called Carey a perjured liar. Pat Delaney, who looked very ill, said solemnly: "That is the man (meaning Carey) I may thank for all my misfortunes from childhood."

STILL THEY COME.

Liberal Donations From all Sections of the Country For the Flood Sufferers.

CHARITABLE HOODERS.

Indianapolis, Feb. 17. The relief committee of this city is now fully organized and provisions, clothing and bedding are forwarded to Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville and New Albany. The subscriptions in money amount to \$8,000.

GENEROUS BUCKEYES.

Cleveland, Feb. 10.—The contributions for the relief of the people in the Ohio valley aggregated about \$1,000, and further subscriptions will be received.

MEMPHIS' DONATION.

Memphis, Feb. 17.—The society of the Red Cross of Geneva, of Memphis, to-night forwarded \$400 to the society at Cincinnati for the relief of the sufferers by the overflow. A committee was appointed to immediately raise more funds for the same purpose.

For the Land League.

Wartburg, Conn. Feb. 17.—The \$12,000 which Rev. Lawrence Walsh has just sent to Ireland, is for land league purposes, and not in aid of sufferers from the famine.

The Last Sad Kites.

Hartford, Conn. Feb. 17.—The remains of the late Gov. Morgan were interred in Cedar Hill cemetery this afternoon. A special train conveyed a large number of citizens from New York to Hartford.

Indications.

Washington, February 17.—For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Cold, fair weather during the day, followed by a slight rise in temperature. Lower barometer, westerly to southerly winds. The central and lower Mississippi and lower Ohio rivers will rise; the upper Ohio at points above Louisville will fall. At Cairo the river will reach the height of the flood last year about Tuesday night.

A Child Drowned.

Beloit, Kas., Feb. 17.—While playing along the edge of the Solomon river here, this morning, Willie, aged ten years, son of Mr. James Barber, slipped in and was drowned. A son of Capt Charles Worth also fell in while trying to rescue his comrade, but was saved.

Appropriation Bill Reported.

Washington, February 17.—The District of Columbia appropriation bill, reported to-day, provides for an aggregate appropriation of \$3,270,000. The aggregate of the bill is \$115,000 less than the bill of last year.